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**GEORGIAN-AZERBAIJANI RELATIONS IN THE POST-SOVIET  
PERIOD: CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES**

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The age-old relationship between Georgia and Azerbaijan has deepened especially after the collapse of the USSR. The struggle for independence in both countries started with the deepening and unsettled territorial issue and ethnic conflict by the Soviet Union. Secretary of the Central Committee of the USSR M. The policy initiated by Gorbachev turned into civil unrest and ethnic strife in many countries of the Soviet Union. From the end of the 80s of the 20th century, the issue of self-determination and encroachment on the sovereignty of the allied republics was on the agenda in the USSR. Thanks to this policy, Georgia and Azerbaijan came to ethnic conflicts.

In Georgia, on March 18, 1989, a Likhni meeting was held in the Abkhazian SSR, where an appeal was signed, the main message of which was to separate Georgia from the Abkhazian SSR and grant it the status of a republic. Against this, rallies were held in Tbilisi and Sukhumi. In order not to make the situation tense, the wave of rallies between the nations moved to Tbilisi, which ended with the tragedy of April 9. Russian special forces brutally dispersed peaceful protesters, resulting in casualties, 16 people died on the spot, and a total of 21 people died as a result of trauma. "April 9 changed the way of thinking in Georgia, even the orthodox communists threw party tickets into the incited fire... Two governments were established in Georgia: de jure - in the form of the Communist Party of Georgia and de facto - in the form of the liberation movement" <sup>1</sup>. In August 1990, the communist government called the first multi-party elections on October 28,

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<sup>1</sup> S. Vardosanidze, in the wake of the struggle for freedom. pp. 9-10.

The Supreme Council of the Republic of Georgia and the Independence Act of April 9, 2016

where the national forces won. Council as chairman unanimously chose National - liberating of movement Leader at sea Gamsakhurdia. At the same time in the session Canceled The name " Georgia USSR " and the country It was called " Georgia" . Republic ", was approved of the Republic new National National Anthem the flag and coat of arms On March 31 , 1991 of Georgia in the Republic was conducted universal - public Referendum according to which The largest part of the population of Georgia supported the restoration of Georgia's independence based on the act of May 26, 1918. In 1991, on April 9, the independence of Georgia was declared. After the declaration of independence, an internal political conflict provoked by the Russian authorities began in Georgia, which resulted in a civil war and conflicts in Abkhazia and Tskhinvali region. The conflicts that ended with the 2008 Aguto War are the most difficult for Georgia, since a large part of the territory was lost.

By the end of the 80s of the 20th century, Azerbaijan was involved in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, which was also initiated according to the law issued by the USSR, which the so-called came with democratic transformations. The conflict started when the question of joining Armenia was raised at an extraordinary meeting of the People's Deputies of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous District and an appeal was sent to both the Supreme Councils of the USSR and Azerbaijan, although the said issue was rejected by both the Supreme Council of the USSR and Azerbaijan. The Armenian population of Karabakh started strikes and demonstrations. The ethnic conflict intensified day by day. In the summer of 1988, Armenia adopted a resolution to incorporate Nagorno-Karabakh into the Armenian SSR. The flow of Azeri aspirations began to increase. In the summer of 1989, the Armenian SSR introduced the Nakhchivan SSR blockade. In response, the leadership of Azerbaijan announced an economic and transport blockade of Armenia. Armed clashes started in 1990, troops were brought into Baku. The Soviet army stormed Baku and shed the blood of many unarmed citizens. According to official information, that night 147 people were killed, 744 were wounded, and 5 were missing. This went down in history under the name of "Black January". A few months before the collapse of the USSR, in particular On August 30, 1991, the Supreme Council of Azerbaijan adopted the declaration "On the restoration of state independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan", on September 2, 1991, at a joint session of Nagorno-Karabakh and Shaumian region of the Azerbaijan SSR, the district councils of people's deputies declared Nagorno-

Karabakh a republic <sup>2</sup>. In these conflicts, both states maintain a neutral position towards each other. The position of the state of Georgia in relation to the first and second Karabakh war was neutral, restrained and peaceful. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia issued an official statement on September 27, immediately after the clashes began, calling on the parties to de-escalate, negotiate and avoid a large-scale war. However, this statement caused dissatisfaction among the ethnic Armenians living in Georgia. . This was accompanied by misinformation from social networks, as if Georgia was sending military cargo from Turkey to Azerbaijan. The new flow of disinformation spread in the Armenian, Azerbaijani, and Georgian media space in relation to the Karabakh conflict served to incite strife between the ethnically Azerbaijani, Armenian, and Georgian population of Georgia. Also, this could have had a negative impact on Georgia's relations with neighboring Armenia and Azerbaijan, while Georgia's neutral position regarding the said conflict is important for maintaining stability in the South Caucasus <sup>3</sup>. From the beginning of the conflict, the Georgian authorities restricted land and air traffic with routes Military cargo spend Armenia , as well Azerbaijan in the direction and this about Both country informed was . Georgia continued only civil cargo spend . In June 2021, Georgia's involvement in the neutralization of tensions between Armenia and Azerbaijan was manifested in the mediation of the process of Azerbaijan's release of Armenian prisoners of war and in exchange for Armenia's provision of information about mined areas to Azerbaijan. At the beginning of September of the same year, during a joint press conference with the President of Armenia, who was visiting Georgia, the Prime Minister of Georgia, Irakli Gharibashvili, stressed the need for regional peace and added that all three countries of the region are united by peace, stability and prosperity. He expressed readiness to engage in the mediation process between Armenia and Azerbaijan.<sup>4</sup>

After gaining independence, Georgia and Azerbaijan became buffer states due to geographical factors. Georgia as a satellite, and Azerbaijan as a trimmer. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the political choice of both countries was national interests and the preservation of statehood. Azerbaijan as Trimmer The state has independent domestic and Foreign Politics , elected course him neutral state status

<sup>2</sup><http://president.nkr.am/ru/nkr/nkr1> , DECLARATION

О провозглашении Нагорно-Карабахской Республики

<sup>3</sup>[https://idfj.ge/ge/disinformation-karabakh\\_conflict](https://idfj.ge/ge/disinformation-karabakh_conflict) Disinformation Karabakh with the conflict regarding of Georgia position about Armenian and Azerbaijani in the media

<sup>4</sup> Karabakh second of war influences of Georgia non-dominant ethnic on groups. social of justice Center . Tbilisi , 2021 . pp. 22-23

Gives what strengthens his by the policy of the neighboring states in conflicts wears disfavor politics and own in the territory no lets go them armed forces .

In the post-Soviet period, both countries fell into a severe economic crisis. In addition, it is difficult The geopolitical situation made correct and rational the main task for both countries The development of the foreign policy course, which at the initial stage (due to ethno-conflicts) was expressed in the preservation of identity and national narratives. As a result, in the first years of independence, the relationship between Georgia and Azerbaijan was referred to as a period of "cooling <sup>5</sup>". officially admitted of Georgia Independence on October 30 , 1991 . But, after the overthrow of the national government as a result of the coup, the first president of Georgia was forced to leave the country and was not given asylum in Azerbaijan. "In the post-Soviet space, nationalism has shown us not only as a powerful unifying, necessary mobilizing force for solidarity and independence, but also as a destructive, depressing, disconnecting factor, creating separatism and ethnic-religious conflicts"<sup>6</sup>

Georgia- Azerbaijan relationship got stronger After the new government came to these countries. First, a constant was created diplomat representation . The national narrative has been replaced by pragmatic politics between the two countries. Diplomatic Union on November 18 , 1992 was established . February 3 , 1993 hand Agreements of " friendship , cooperation" were signed and bilateral security About " and visa-free travel between the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Republic of Georgia. 1 8 international agreements were signed Agreement , declaration , protocol . mentioned the contract hand helped Georgia - Azerbaijan Foreign of politics and tight economical Union to establish<sup>7</sup>

Along with regional cooperation, it was important for both countries to pursue a rational foreign policy, against the background that both countries were involved in ethno-conflicts (in Abkhazia and Tskhinvali region in Georgia, Karabakh conflict in Azerbaijan). The ongoing conflicts in Georgia have been intoxicated by the loss of territories, human resources and a large flow of refugees, and the Karabakh conflict on May 5, 1994, through the agreement signed in Bishkek by Russia and the CIS, under the guise of a ceasefire. However, the conflict did not end and experts referred to it as "frozen".

Both Georgia and Azerbaijan were forced to join the CIS in 1993. The Georgian authorities hoped that they would relatively free themselves from Russian pressure

<sup>5</sup>K. kakachia Azerbaijan-Georgian relations: The Foundations and Challenges of the Strategic Alliance . 2015, st13

<sup>6</sup> A. Rondel, a small country in the international system, Georgian Strategy and International Research Foundation. 2009. p. 274

<sup>7</sup><http://liberali.ge/articles/view/25880/salome.ge> , Abilkhan Isaev / Araz Aslanli, 2016, 11.14.

(economically, Georgia was more dependent on Russia than Azerbaijan). For Russia important was South influence on the Caucasus to obtain in order to to keep control of Iran and of Turkey and also hers in the state input North of the Caucasus on the neighboring region .<sup>8</sup>Mackinder Heartland concept according to Eurasia to the Heartland reachable the third way right South of the Caucasus East - West corridor represents , which on Georgia and on Azerbaijan passes<sup>9</sup>, that's why For Russia, control of the narrow corridor from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea is of geopolitical importance and a "viable non-Russian corridor" with significant potential. Therefore, Russian bases remained in Georgia, and in Azerbaijan, Russia "managed and over the last two decades effectively used the instruments of strong power, including - in connection with Nagorno-Karabakh, the status of the Caspian Sea and other issues, in order to maintain control over Azerbaijan, although Azerbaijan's economic independence protected Baku's political Autonomy "<sup>10</sup>In order not to irritate Russia, Azerbaijan started to use its resources through Russia, while Russia tried in every way to isolate Georgia.

of 1995 in February in Baku opened of Georgia Embassy , and in 1996 In March - Azerbaijan in Georgia . Heydar Alliyev big meaning granted this two of the Republic relationship . various in the field Mon the country between relationship to deepen hand Promoted on March 9 , 1996 Heydar Aliyev Official the visit in Georgia , when hand was written Mon important The document - " Agreement". of Georgia and Azerbaijan of the Republic governments between Trade - economical cooperation about "<sup>11</sup> and " agreement of Georgia and Azerbaijan republics between free trade In the Agreement on Free Trade, we read: "The parties consider<sup>12</sup> of Georgia and Azerbaijan Republic between existing integrative economic They strive for connections of equality and of mutual benefit On the basis of trade - economic cooperation towards development of Georgia and Azerbaijan Republic between. lead of Georgia and Azerbaijan Republic between economic of relations the basics about declaration According to the regulations each one of the state sovereign from rights spend independent foreign - economic Politics" of this the contract next time condition Baku - Supsi pipeline construction .

<sup>8</sup> in Georgia happened with the conflict connected of facts  
setter independent International the mission Volume I Volume II Volume III September , 2009 , p. 13-14,  
<https://smr.gov.ge/uploads/prev/66c4e7.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> David J , Smith . Azerbaijan and Georgia : South of the Caucasus East - West corridor Solid strategic meaning 2014,  
p. 3.

<sup>10</sup><https://ge.boell.org/Z.Shiriev>, Mon choice Among : Russia soft with power connected reality

<sup>11</sup><https://matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/view/1219100?publication>

<sup>12</sup>[www.matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/view/1211460?publication](http://www.matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/view/1211460?publication)

It should be noted that this project construction support USA - m pressed should It should be noted that in 1996 Heydar Aliyev visit Up to 100 at a time the contract was written hand , such as of oil and of gas in the field Cooperation , investments Encouragement and Mutual protection , agreement free trade about and A. Sh .

Georgia - Azerbaijan relationship one - one important International It is a project Baku - Supsi export pipeline Construction , which basis It was laid in 1996 Heydar Aliyev in Georgia during the visit .<sup>13</sup> this was quite important stage Mon the country between fertile and successful cooperation basis to create energy resources problem of Georgia independence first since days stood up when Russia of Georgia of gas Delivery It was stopped (1994 ) by Georgia soon was able to and from Azerbaijan received Guarantee continuously for 5 years of gas delivery . of Russia the authorities started of Georgia to blame when came up issue pipeline Construction , Russia to the government an attempt had problems faced pipelines for projects and of Georgia transit for the image . USA of the authorities with support Georgia got involved energy In the initiative , which of Georgia of the government Plodasavlur on politics He indicated . Agreement , which it is possible Let's call it " of the century." project " , he helped to return to Georgia the world on the map as Historically transit role having The country that way opened it East - West strategic energy corridor and hand helped Azerbaijan and of Georgia stable and in peace development .<sup>14</sup> pipeline Commissioned in 1999 went in Baku - Supsi oil pipeline " British Petroleum" company by oil pipeline 7 million per year tons and 140 thousand per day barrel oil spend can . pipeline Its length is 830 km , its diameter is 530 mm . his by means of Azeri - Chirag - Gunesheli from the deposit obtained oil West In Georgia , in particular , soups in the terminal Transportation is carried out pipeline construction within also happened soup of the terminal construction . soup of the terminal The capacity is 120,000 tons . Heydar Aliev It was noted that " Azerbaijan - Georgia" . relationship has big meaning in the region ours friendly and Brother relationship development It is important as ours For the people , for the country , as well represents big meaning of peace For security , for stability in the region " .

in 1999 OSCE of Istanbul the summit Held which highly important was geopolitical and economic in terms of at the summit two the largest of the energy project implementation about It was done accepted Decision - oil pipeline and Gas pipeline : Baku - Tbilisi - Ceyhan and Baku - Tbilisi - Erzurum pipelines withdrawal .

<sup>13</sup>Maxim Tsurkov The Baku-Supsa oil pipeline gave impetus to the development of the economies of Azerbaijan and Georgia - minister. trend.az (May 16, 2016). Access date: May 21, 2017

<sup>14</sup> Jones S. , " Georgia : political History independence Revelation Then " = Georgia: A Political History of Independence, Tbilisi : Social of sciences Center , 2013 p . 388,

big resistance Regardless of which It was about of Georgia Through this pipeline Withdrawal , Georgia The government - the president Edward Shevardnadze , Georgian Diplomatic Corps , in the process turned on America United States and big Britain with support this managed to Baku - Tbilisi of Jeyhan oil pipeline geopolitical In terms of the greatest meaning has , since him should did from Russia independently to happen oil Transportation from Azerbaijan ( further from Kazakhstan ) the world in the market .<sup>15</sup> this is in the CIS first oil pipeline , which page looks after Russia . of America and big Britain Direct with participation oil pipeline exploitation means gave Caspian of the pool resources active perception . in Azerbaijan started Azeri - Guneshli Perception , while In Kazakhstan - Kashagani . initially Baku - Tbilisi - Ceyhan thoughtful was like Direct pipeline from Baku In Ceyhan , which own geopolitical from the situation based on should to go out of Armenia Through . Heydar Aliyev hope had that to use this perspective mountainous Karabakh to return . when Yerevan refusal Azerbaijan ( Turkey with support ) decided Armenia refusal to tell him on participation regional in projects and to remove Turkey Through of the West markets . Armenia also excluded other regional from the projects that more more than made he dependent of Russia and of Iran on support .

In the same year, a significant event occurred in the foreign policy of the two countries, when Georgia and Azerbaijan refused and terminated the membership of the Collective Security Treaty Organization. (The organization was created in 1992 and included post-Soviet countries - Russia, Armenia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan). The reason for the refusal of Azerbaijan and Georgia was one and the main one - one state (in this case Russia) when providing military and financial assistance to another member state, cooperation with such a security system was impossible. <sup>16</sup>. The Republic of Armenia remained in the organization.

in 2002 was published of Georgia of the president Decree " Baku - Tbilisi - Ceyhan basic export " and " Baku - Tbilisi - Erzurum " oil pipelines South Caucasian of gas pipeline projects of coordination and Their implementation providing events About this projects implementation starting with basis " East - West" was laid energy Corridor " full-scale construction process , which origin It was given in 1992 of Georgia of the president by Developed by " Didi of silk Road " restoration " . with the concept of which as a result clearly was formed of Georgia , as transit country strategic function and perspectives . Baku - Tbilisi - Ceyhan " oil pipeline , whose

<sup>15</sup> <https://matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/view/1254070>

<sup>16</sup> shiriyev, an alliance built on understanding:the geopolitics of Georgian-Azerbaijani relations . Tbilisi: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung. 2013, p. 156

The length of the Caspian is 1776 kilometers from the sea Azerbaijani oil of Georgia Through the world on the markets transportation serves it historical International energy project represents who will open from the date of July 13 , 2006 Then 3.3 billion on the barrel more oil Transportation carried out by .Reuters According to information , in 10 months of 2020 Baku - Tbilisi - Ceyhan pipeline through 3.3 million in 2020 tons Kazakh oil Transit too It was carried out , which annual 0.5 million in the slot tone is reduced . Also , in the pipeline in 2020 no has passed Turkmen oil Transit too . Baku - Tbilisi - Ceyhan and Baku - Tbilisi - Erzerum pipeline construction big changes condition South in the Caucasus . energy projects hand helped Georgia - Azerbaijan Euro - Atlantic with space approach and Consolidation did Baku - Tbilisi - Ankara cooperation . Baku - Tbilisi - Ceyhan construction strengthened Georgia - Azerbaijan economic , cultural and political Connections , Misladen since 2006 It works . what say should of Georgia Such engagement International in the project of Russia dissatisfaction It caused that caused by was on Russia page passing by resources Transportation . in 2007 Georgia , Azerbaijan and Turkey hand Signed " Tbilisi Declaration " , which meant cooperation expansion energy and transportation in the field .

South in the Caucasus planned and Current energy projects the greatest meaning has No alone for the region rather for the West as well . USA with promotion the European Union developed " South of gas " Corridor " project <sup>17</sup>, which for the European Union one by one priority direction represents right this the corridor should to provide of Europe in Russian on gas attitude reduction . 10 billion cube meter gas Europe , from Azerbaijan , to Georgia and Turkey Through will receive , of Russia from energy dependence Liberation for the west political liberation equals . " South of gas within the corridor expanded on Georgia outgoing Gas pipeline too. also is being built Trans-Adriatic (TAP) gas pipeline , which TANAP It is a continuation .<sup>18</sup> should Note that in 2014 of Krtsanis educational - training in the center Held Command - headquarters Computer exercises Azerbaijan , Georgia and Turkey Military servants with participation . Given teaching purpose was multinational of the brigade headquarters formation , which provided strategic pipelines Protection , first in line Baku - Tbilisi - Ceyhan of the oil pipeline .

Georgia - Azerbaijan in a relationship Important May 20 , 2009 A meeting where the countries Presidents They agreed regional on cooperation and

<sup>17</sup> /bm.ge/ka/article/quotsamxret-gazis-derefani-evropistvis-alternatiuli-derefanian-romlis-ert-erti-motamashe-saqartveloquot/3761

<sup>18</sup> <http://gbc.ge/index.php?m=home&newsid=100797&lang=geo>



International on issues , namely : 1 to strengthen independent States and expand International Connections . 2. to be established in the Caucasus comparative political stability .3 to ensure safety of oil and of gas of highways . regional there are problems and mutual employment about. in 2012 Turkey St. in Trabzon Turkey , Azerbaijan and of Georgia by signed It was done joint Declaration e . Trabzon Declaration " <sup>19</sup>, which reflects Three country mutual cooperation important directions economy , energy , infrastructure , transport , culture and humanitarian in the fields .

Georgia - Azerbaijan of relations basic cooperation fields regional and International level Post-Soviet period it is possible Let's define : free trade mode which legally Regulated energy , which represents cooperation one by one the most important Direction , transport and Railway ( EU by Supported by TRACECA, which proposed It was in 1993 and represented traditional big of silk of the road again birth . There are 2 TRACECA railways line which connects Azerbaijan and of Georgia . First - Baku - Tbilisi - Batumi and Second - Baku - Tbilisi - Poti . highways the greatest part was built European standard According to ), education and Culture . despite stable partnership Georgia - Azerbaijan in a relationship was problems that mainly due to of Russia with a factor , but happened stabilization and should It should be noted that in Georgia Azerbaijani large investments It becomes flesh . of Georgia inside energy in the market bilateral energy cooperation thanks to has increased Azerbaijan share owns and to operate has to of Kulevi the port and this port represents the largest Azerbaijani investment " SOCAR " in Georgia in the property existing terminal In operation since 2008 in May went in and petroleum products Shipping the same year in June itself started .<sup>20</sup>

In 2017, an undesirable event occurred in Georgia-Azerbaijan relations, when Georgia signed an agreement with Gazprom. However, the issue was soon stabilized.

despite of Georgia and Azerbaijan between many-sided Economic, cultural, educational cooperation and regional partnership International with support and with agreements is balanced , this countries between exists Problem - 480 kilometers border Delimitation - demarcation The issue which First again no is finished process .

<sup>19</sup> <https://for.ge/view/72673/saqarTvelos-azerbaijanisa-da-TurqeTis-ministeriali-dRes-gaimarTeba.html>

<sup>20</sup> <https://1tv.ge/news/sokarma-2008-wlidan-saqartvelos-yulevis-portis-sashualebit-20-355-milioni-tona-navtobprodukti-gadazida/>

since 1996 Azerbaijan and of Georgia between border on the issue Current negotiations one by one disputed the issue represents David Gareji monastic of the complex the issue monastic of the complex big part border Unidentified is in the part caught . David Gareji about as Georgian Well Azerbaijani from the side exists Historical of belonging Narrative . Azerbaijani side Allegedly , this territory thought of the Caucasus of Albania as a part and They believe that of the Arabs before the invasion existing Christian inheritance for them it's important . for Georgia David Garage Historical and Christian culture most important It is a monument that 13 Assyrians from fathers One of them - Davit Garejeli and his disciples founded it in VI . Assyrian fathers came to Georgia in order to strengthen Christianity and they founded many temples here. <sup>21</sup>Around the Davit Gareji Monastery for centuries during grew up of churches and cells quantity . monastic complex as To flourish , well of the raid and of surprise period passed the middle since centuries till today Gareji monastic complex Georgian Christian culture one by one the most important hearth represents

After the uprising against the Bolsheviks and the Soviet government in 1924, A significant part of the territory of the monastery was transferred to the Socialist Republic of Azerbaijan by the resolution of the Executive Commission of the Transcaucasian Federation under the pretext that the shepherds there were suffering from a lack of pasture. <sup>22</sup>Davit Gareji represents one of the powerful centers of Georgian monastic life , Georgian education, and literacy.

issue quite It is sensitive . problem Can't It was decided None of the authorities during monastery from the complex Desert , Berthubni and of Chichkhrituri of the church part Azerbaijan on the side is located mentioned section often happens sometimes of the border guards by control tightening , which Georgian side and pilgrims irritation causes .in 2006 spread information , that Georgia Azerbaijan David - Gareji disputed section instead of border other in the section of the territory exchange offered . then Azerbaijani side in public denied like this opportunity that on the grounds that for them of lands exchange unacceptable was . It should be noted that, according to Ilham Aliyev's decree of January 19, 2007, the mentioned historical-architectural complex was declared a Georgian-Azerbaijani "dialogue space". Modern Azerbaijani researcher Yunus

<sup>21</sup> [http://saunje.ge/index.php?id=96&option=com\\_content&lang=ru](http://saunje.ge/index.php?id=96&option=com_content&lang=ru)

<sup>22</sup> L. Mirianashvili . of Georgia South East border of change History in XX century , TSU , Caucasian Searches , I , chapter 2009, p . 493-501

Nasibli dedicated a special essay to Davit Gareji (Az. "Keok-Daghi") monastery complex<sup>23</sup>.

An unpleasant fact happened in 2007 and 2012, when the road leading to the Davit Gareji monastery complex Azerbaijani side by two for a week It was locked . pilgrims and tourists banned to move The situation might have escalated, which would have a bad impact on the relations between the two countries. The situation has calmed down relatively. of 2019 in February , Georgia President official with a visit visited Baku . this visit Within the framework , it was raised issue David Gareji unidentified border delimitation on necessity and noted that Mon a friend the country between this border should to become No You will separate me , but Unifying as a border .<sup>24</sup>

problem the beginning Soviet occupation from the period takes when of Russia of Georgia occupation From the period - from 1921 to 1935 including Georgia Soviet of the Republic The leadership willingly If Enebliet , 19 191, 46 sq . km Georgian land Alienation . In particular , Azerbaijan was handed over Zakatali (3 985.55 sq . km ) district in the composition input Territories , a total of 15,844.94 sq . km . except In addition , Sovietization Then there is Tbilisi and Signage from markets Azerbaijan additionally received 1093 sq . km - Garej - Karaiisa and of the Eldar steppes part . also It is important that line to sow that The circumstance that in 1921 , Transcaucasia Federation of the office the head Sergo Orjonikidze received the decision of which As a result : it doesn't work Valley and , them between , monastery of the complex important part Azerbaijan in the territory It turned out . There is a map of 1938 on which disputed passing through the territory border well is presented .<sup>25</sup> should It should be noted that in 1996 when started negotiation parties They agreed that It was in 1938 Map would be used negotiation Based on that Azerbaijani on the side own by signature has Confirmed " . issue Delimitation - demarcation about again openly is left . as if process It started , but yet again It is unclear . of the problem solve of states by discussion is the issue and timely solution needs to no to become of countries between of conflict provocative of another " third " state by of Georgia and Azerbaijan authorities should to try that as much as possible short period to solve mentioned Dispute , Azerbaijan should give up disputed territory other territories transmission In return, however, the official Azerbaijani side stated that it does not intend to exchange territories, since this is a

<sup>23</sup>Yunis Nasibli, The Keshikchidagh Monastic Complex, kr. Oxford, p . 86-90)

<sup>24</sup>/www.radiotavisupleba.ge/a/ Davit - Gareji - dilemma /29912811.

<sup>25</sup> M. Khvedelidze, Legal, Geographical and Political Aspects of the State Border of Sakrtvelo (XX Century), Vol. 2020. p77-78

strategic object for them <sup>26</sup>. Solving the issue Mon the country between relationship again more will strengthen and minimize the possibility of conflict.

conclusion with face should Let's note that Georgia and Azerbaijan South of the Caucasus important strategic are partners and represent binder Europe , Russia , Asia and near the east between and important trade - transit corridor . The transformation of relations with the economy and of politics in terms of no It is simple in such a complex geopolitical area, which is of great interest to international actors. discussed materials Analysis gives us allow that of Georgia and Azerbaijan development positively Let's look at it, since both sides understand very well that a large percentage of stability in the region is based on their good neighborly relations.

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